

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT G. HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. XIV.

GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1830.

No. 26.

ADDRESS.

Delivered by the Rev. D. McCONAUGHY, at the first semi-annual meeting of the "Temperance Society of Gettysburg and its vicinity," April 10, 1830.

[Published agreeably to a resolution of the Society.]

WE are assembled to celebrate the first semi-annual term of the "Temperance Society of Gettysburg and its vicinity." I hail the occasion with joy, and congratulate you on the benevolent design to which this society is devoted. It is the cause of individual, social, and national reformation and happiness.

A question of some importance presents itself: *Have we adopted an appropriate name?* Names are things. Often, even where little understood, they exert a magic power, and attach to the cause with which they are associated, odium or esteem. They are the index of that to which they belong, and ought, in accordance with established use, to characterize those things to which they are applied. Is the association which we have formed, appropriately denominated a "Temperance Society?" So we think. We allege the authority of more than a thousand societies of like character and design, which are known by this name. Such a widely received *usus loquendi* might be fairly relied upon as a justification. But, moreover, the legitimate import of words, as well as the authority of custom, vindicates the title as descriptive and appropriate.

Temperance in drink, considered in an extended sense, respects the use of artificial drinks, generally. Now, where all are not excluded, temperance may denote not only the moderate use of all, but the total disuse of some. The general matter to be regulated, is temperance in the use of artificial drink, and this may be in a proper use of all, or in a preference of some to the disuse of others. If total abstinence from all would not be temperance, (which is alleged to imply some use,) yet men may be temperate in drinking, who use soberly such as they choose to use, and omit wholly those which they do not choose. But our Constitution does not leave us this only defence of the title we have adopted. We admit the use, the only legitimate use of ardent spirits—as medicine. Temperance is such use of any thing as accords with its true character. The temperate use of opium, calomel, or tartar emetic, is the prudent use of them as medicine. It would be accounted a strange and dangerous whim, to have these diluted so as not to be immediately fatal, and make them an article of daily use, and indulgence; and yet this would be as reasonable as the use of ardent spirits, in like manner, and under like circumstances. Were the essence of whiskey completely separated from the water, which is usually combined with it, it would vie in potency and deleterious influence with any in the list of drugs, dangerous to be trifled with. The only temperate and rational use of it is as medicine. If ever necessary, it is only thus necessary; every other use is abuse—is intemperance. Its use ought to be regulated by the same skill which directs the exhibition of other drugs. Nearly allied to this, is another illustration of temperance. It is such a use of any thing as is most conducive to the welfare of the system on which it operates. The habitual use of ardent spirits is invariably injurious, just as the habitual use of any other needless medicine. It is a stimulant which nature seldom requires; and unnecessarily, and too frequently applied, it overworks the energies of the constitution, and prematurely exhausts them. It is an unwise and wicked expenditure of vital energy. It is an invidious, but certain draining off the fountain of animal life, which would have been more permanent and healthful, if permitted to flow in its natural and equable current. Any use of any thing which is unfavorable to the soundness and duration of the system, is abuse—is intemperance; and such is that use of ardent spirits which is frequent, or as a mean of indulgence, and sensual gratification. Temperance is abstinence from all needless and noxious things. Our title is strictly appropriate and characteristic of the object of our society.

I have adverted to the object of our society—what is it? Briefly, it is the safety of ourselves and others. A contagion is abroad, which wastes human life with a measure of suffering, and an amount of mortality, unequalled by any pestilence. A spirit of sensual seduction is successfully operating with

all the deceptableness of unrighteousness; perverting the principles, and counteracting the influence of all piety and morality; sapping the foundations of social order; converting men into fiends, and families into receptacles of wretchedness, discord and pollution. That contagion we wish to shun—against that corrupt and fatal seduction we wish to guard. That contagion cannot reach us, but by our own voluntary contact. To defeat the seducer, all that is necessary is that we refuse to commune with him. The means of safety are easily employed—the defence is certain and infallible. By these the only effectual means, we seek our own safety, and also desire to employ our example and our influence to induce others to avail themselves of the same unfailing security; the never-failing and only patent antidote to the widely spread and awfully desolating disease of Intemperance. Abstain from ardent spirits wholly, or at most use them only when prescribed by a physician. We wish to employ no influence but that of example and rational persuasion. If men will court disease and pollution, rather than health and purity; if men will rather run the hazard of being miserable, than guard against the dangerous occasions, we will lament their folly, but we propose not to coerce them. If they will seek safety with us, we will rejoice; if they will hold up their example with ours, and unite their influence with us, we will more abundantly rejoice. All is voluntary—so we associated; thus only we wish others to unite with us. Entrance is voluntary—continuance is voluntary. If any desire not thus to do well, or become weary in thus well doing, we claim no authority to control them. To their own master they stand or fall. Such is the nature and design of our society; a voluntary association to promote temperance by example, and by whatever moral and social influence we can prudently employ. The existing circumstances of the community demand this, and deserve all that can be fairly and reasonably done. The evil which our Society designs to resist, is immense in its magnitude. Its name is legion, its forms of ill are innumerable, its potency is mighty, its mischievous effects are the ruin of man in all his powers, in all his interests, and in all his relations.

Intemperance ruins man in all his powers—body and mind. It ruins the body. Let us select an example from real life; it is one of a thousand. A lovely youth, his parents' care and his parents' hope. He had reached the period of early manhood; his person was athletic and vigorous; health bounded through every vein, and gracefulness and manly energy characterized and pervaded the whole system; his countenance beamed with intelligence, benignity and life; his breath pure and sweet, and healthful as the breath of morn; beholding, we admired and loved him. He began to taste and love ardent spirits. This led to the society of the vicious and intemperate. At first it was the occasional midnight riot and debauch. The social glass became more frequent and more large, until he was an habitual sot; his breath became a stinking vapor; his countenance haggard, wild, bloated and deformed; all his energies failed; his hands trembled; his limbs were palsied; appetite for every thing but ardent spirits abated; the stomach became a parched and faithless organ; and the scene was soon closed in a premature, inglorious and hopeless death. He died an early, devoted victim of intemperance. Look at this example in another point of view, and observe the effect on the mind. He enjoyed the culture of early, well-directed education; natural talents, aided by diligence and judicious discipline, displayed the march of intellect, and held out the large and flattering promise of eminence, usefulness and honor. He entered upon a professional career; his progress was rapid, and every circumstance promised that he would be a blessing to the community. He became intemperate; his mind was soon debased and enfeebled; honorable purpose ceased; and mind and body were one common wreck; and the man, "in all his powers, gave out signs of woe that all was lost." I need not quote examples. You have often seen them. Men, ruined in body and in mind by intemperance, is a familiar and notorious case. The victims are seen among the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the young and the old.

Intemperance ruins man in all his interests. It blots his reputation. Look at one of many like examples.—

He had grown up to manhood, beloved and respected by the community in which he lived. Respectable talents, amiable manners, and tried integrity, had merited and won the public confidence. In every measure of general utility, he was prompt, and his influence and co-operation were desired and felt; him they delighted to honor; and progressive life promised increasing honor and augmented usefulness.—The promise utterly failed; respectful estimation was withdrawn; active usefulness declined; public confidence and employment ceased: to the virtuous he became an object of grief, of offence, and of avoidance, and why? because he debased himself by Intemperance. The illustration might be extended to all man's interests: wealth, and self-enjoyment, present and eternal happiness, all are forfeited, ruined, and lost by Intemperance.

Intemperance ruins man in all his relations. In proportion as he is under the dominion of this vice, he is not only useless, but mischievous. So it is in the ordinary intercourse of society. Association with him is vexatious. In business he is troublesome and faithless. In any of the more interesting relations of a father, or mother, a son or daughter, a brother or a sister, the mischiefs and the sorrows are grievous beyond description. As a member of the Christian community, or as a citizen of the State, it is little to say that the intemperate are useless: they are causes of disorder—they not only bang on as a cumbrous weight—they annoy, and do much positive harm.

No powers of description can portray—no efforts of imagination can reach, the enormity, number and variety of those ills, which are generated, and widely diffused by this most prolific monster.

The nature, magnitude, and awful prevalence of this evil, loudly demand benevolent and zealous effort. Could sorrows drown it, rivers of tears should flow from our eyes day and night.—Could corruptible things, as silver and gold, ransom the slaves of intemperance, the heaviest contributions should be cheerfully paid. Could an expenditure of labor and of life, equal to that which our national independence cost, liberate us from the vassalage of Intemperance, the cause would well deserve it. Something must be done.—This necessity is felt, and measures, which from experience promise well, are in actual operation. Temperance societies have been formed, and their number is fast augmenting, to effect this reformation, to stay the flood of sensuality, and restore the community to sobriety, purity and happiness. We also have entered into this system of benevolent effort. Is it lawful?—is it expedient?—is it necessary?

This measure is *lawful*. We may abstain, and may resolve to abstain from the use of ardent spirits. It is to no purpose to allege, that God permitted to Israel the use of strong drink, Deut. 14. 26. If what was permitted to Israel, ought therefore to be used—on the same authority, what was forbidden, ought not to be used. Who then will dare to use swine's flesh, and other things excepted by that law? Moreover, a permission to use infers no obligation to use. Prudential reasons may induce me to abstain from many things which it would not be unlawful to use. All men act more or less on this principle. If they may, in one instance, innocently, they may in twenty—and if for one day, they may for three hundred and sixty-five days, and for life. Abstinence in any instance, and in every instance, must be the effect of a resolution to abstain. If one man may resolve, fifty may—and, if they may do it secretly and individually, they may do it publicly and socially.

Moreover, the permission alleged is a solitary one—limited as to time, and place, and manner. It was at Israel's annual solemn feast; it was in the place where God had chosen to set his name; it was to be used there before the Lord, religiously. What authority have we to extend the permission beyond the limitations annexed by the lawgiver? Temperance societies have a scriptural warrant. Sacred history reports one as approved and rewarded by God: such was the case of the Rechabites, who extended their abstinence even to wine. Their resolution was not immoral, much less is it to abstain from ardent spirits. Paul, under given circumstances, would have accounted determined abstinence not only lawful, but of imperious duty—if weat (said he,) much more would he

have said, if strong drink make my brother to offend, I will eat none while the world stands. It is an imperative law of Christianity—"for meat destroy not thy brother." If ever there was a case on which the authority of this law bore—or circumstances which demanded it to be regarded—the present time, and the abuse of ardent spirits, are clearly embraced. The case of conscience, with me, is not whether this measure be lawful—but how any man can, honestly and intelligently, look at this matter, and refuse to act, as this law of Christianity enjoins. In this case I judge not—God alone is judge.

Again.—Is this measure *expedient*? In answering this question, let us advert to the object of our Society. That is the safety of ourselves and of others. The most effectual precaution we can employ, may the only certain one, is "touch not, taste not." If I never taste, I cannot be ensnared—if I taste, I may—if I taste often, the probability is that I will. This probability is sustained by examples deplorable and numberless—thus many mighty have fallen. It is, therefore, highly expedient for our individual safety to resolve on abstinence. This resolution will be more easily sustained, by being avowed. It will shield us from importunity and solicitation. No honorable man would ask us to drink with him at the expense of our honor and our truth; and should any do so, the reason is incomparably greater to refuse than to comply. It is also true, that association with others in such a purpose, is no contemptible auxiliary. We become helpers of each other's constancy, and the odium, if odium it incur, rests more lightly on each, as being common to all; but this, of course, deserves to be little felt by virtuous men associated for the purpose of mutual safety and benevolent operation—we say benevolent operation, because our object is not only to be temperate, but to encourage and promote the same character in others. To this end avowal is expedient. It is with this, as with other christian virtues—we should "let our light shine." We may be rigidly temperate, but if it be a secret with ourselves, or known to very few, our example can have little or no influence. An appropriate expression of our example, or manner of conduct, and our reasons for so doing would attract the observation of others, carry conviction to their minds, and induce them to become examples also. Thus, in our various relative positions, we might reflect light on many eyes, and exert a salutary influence. By my opinion and example, some might be persuaded—by yours, others whom I could not reach; a third and a fourth would, in like manner, operate in their respective spheres. Thus Christian character, as God designs it, has an effect—here, also, it would have its effect, and it is urgently needful. The effect of united above solitary effort, all know; a hundred men, without simultaneous and united exertion, might fail to raise a weight which the united and concentrated effort of ten could easily raise.—In the temperance cause, as in others, union is power. The cause of reformation is little aided by silent and inactive good wishes. Such conduct may not resist its progress—it, however, gives it no impulse, and the withholding our concurrence may encourage opposers, if it does not lead them to claim us as of their party. This measure is right or wrong. If wrong, the virtuous and influential should oppose it—if it be good, they should espouse and actively aid it. The present time, and the state of public feeling on this subject, leaves no man absolutely neutral. As to the measures we have adopted, there is still another question: Are they *necessary*? Our remarks upon the magnitude and prevalence of the evil which we oppose, and the expediency of open avowal and association, have in some measure anticipated the answer to this last question.—If so great an evil exist, something should be done. If the course chosen be wise, there is an urgent moral necessity to adopt and pursue it. But the reason of necessity which we especially allege, is founded on the inefficacy of all other means which have been tried. It is a public, common, and fashionable evil, which can be arrested only by a counter fashion and general opposition. Public opinion and habit must be changed. This must be effected by the diffusion of correct knowledge, and the exhibition of virtuous example. If reformation be necessary, and of this none can doubt, appropriate means are necessary. We know of none which

promise so much as the measures now taken. We say more—we know of none which have effected so much.—This leads to another consideration, to which I wish to call your attention. It is the encouragement this cause presents to hope and effort. That such a measure would produce good results, is matter of reasonable calculation.—But experiment has tested the correctness of this calculation, and shows that the only error was, that the estimate of the good it would effect was too low.—Yes, the actual results have not only exceeded the estimate which reasoning hope had made—they are far beyond the anticipations of the most sanguine expectations. The cordial support which this measure has found with the most elevated and enlightened, as well as with the humbler orders of society, and its immense practical effects, hail us with promises of success, and bid us "go on."

The voice we utter on this behalf, were it left to its own solitary impulse, might be very limited in its effect, and its import be lost in indistinctness and in silence. But it mingles with a thousand kindred echoes, with which our nation resounds, proclaiming the stern resolve to burst the bonds of treacherous habit, and vanquish the deadliest foe of all our dearest interests. Were our effort in this case solitary and unsustained, it might fail, or be expended for small results. But it is one of a thousand simultaneous efforts, all bearing on the same common design, and combining a resistless amount of energy & operation. Our recruits, though raw and few, will, we trust, increase in number, and increase also in devotedness and skill in this holy war, cheered by the example of mustering and warring legions, whose every assault is rewarded with victory, and whose concentrated operations promise a glorious and universal triumph. The spirit of reform, like the faithful breeze of heaven, is spreading far and wide, and stimulating the once dormant energies of many minds to purposes of mercy, and deeds of self denial, and needful effort. O! may we largely partake of its vital influence, and contribute our full proportion to the regeneration and redemption of our nation! To this wish who does not respond his hearty Amen? who does not wish prosperity to this cause of purity and happiness? All ought to feel a deep interest, and each one be emulous to share the glory of a reformation so benign in its effect, and in its necessity so tenderly and imperiously urgent. Look at the magnitude and prevalence of this vice: its countless miseries, and its numerous, suffering, dying victims. Look at the poverty, disgrace, disease, discord and crime, and the ruin of every thing lovely and precious, which is every where visible. It is so manifest, it must be seen. Can any behold it unmoved? Will you deny your pity and your help, to woes so heavy? Will you do nothing to arrest this fiery deluge? Unresisted, it will augment every hour. Will you not lend your aid to abate its fury, and retard its progress?

Have you any of the sympathies of humanity—and can they slumber here? Be humane, and care not for human woes? It cannot be. The heart which does not feel, must be harder than the nether millstone. The spirit which denies sympathy and help, is the spirit of a demon, and not of a man.

Are you a Christian—and can look with indifference on the abounding of this sin—the dishonor it casts on God—the hindrances it opposes to the cause of Christ—and the havoc it makes of human souls? It cannot be. A Christian has the mind of Christ. He has tears, and prayers, and efforts, for the happiness, the holiness, the salvation of men. The unfeeling are disciples of another master. They may profess to know God—in works they deny him. They have not the spirit of Christ—they are none of his.

Are you a patriotic citizen—and care not for the intelligence, sobriety, integrity, and happiness of your fellow citizens? It cannot be. An honest patriot desires, and endeavors to promote individual virtue, and happiness, as the way to promote the common good.—With him, love of country is love to the population of his country. You are a patriot only in name, and hardly that, if you can with cold indifference, and without resistance, witness the progress and the prevalence of a vice which is sapping the foundations of national integrity, energy, liberty, and happiness. As to present duty in this matter, the sum is—the love of ourselves, the love of our families, the love of our country, and the love of God our Saviour, call upon us not to "touch the neck of things," and to employ all the authority of our opinions, and all the influence of our example to resist the desolating march of Intemperance.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

A writer in the United States' Gazette speaks of a wonderful and ingenious piece of mechanism and discovery in the construction of a clock in Philadelphia. It possesses the power of winding itself up by the mere change of the atmosphere, and is calculated to go as long as the materials of which it is composed last. It makes a beautiful piece of furniture for a parlor, and is so simple in its nature, that a child may handle it without causing any derangement to its operations. It has been going upwards of twelve months, and the owner states he will set it in competition, respecting keeping time, with any patent lever watch or clock in the world. The discoverer of it is a plain New England farmer, who had one in operation some time before he made it known to the world. If the account of the invention be correct, the New England farmer will have caused to congratulate himself upon a discovery that must make his fortune in a much less time than that occupied in tilling land.

The Portland Clock.—In the Portland Courier is advertised a clock of a new and curious construction. Besides keeping correct time, it will ring a bell at any stated period of each day, and on Sunday will toll the bell at the hours of church. Might it not be improved still further, so as to play the organ, set the psalm, name the text, whip out the dogs, and wake the sleepers?

Last year, the Monastic Order of the *Freres de la Charite* in Austria, offered medical assistance *gratis* to 18,542 patients, of whom 1694 were Protestants, and 125 Jews. Out of this great number not more than 1639 died, the majority of whom were incurable when they entered the monastery.

Mr. Taylor, of New York, on Thursday last, in the house of representatives, said, that during a service of thirteen years in the house, he had never been absent from his seat a single day—an excellent example, worthy of being recorded.

Mr. M. CAREY, of Philadelphia, who is never weary in the cause of philanthropy, has published another pamphlet, on the inadequacy of the wages paid to females, employed in the subordinate departments of mechanical trades. He states that there are in the four northern cities probably from 18,000 to 20,000 women, who, if constantly employed for sixteen hours out of the twenty-four, cannot on an average earn more than a dollar and a quarter per week. The Matron employed by the Provident Society of Philadelphia, testifies, that of the 1,100 women aided in the winter of 1828-9, at least 600 were widows, and at least two-thirds had children to support: and that their average wages was about 50 cents per week.

New Coalition.—A paper at the Eastward, proposes a Coalition between *Clay* and *Van Buren*—the former to be the next president; and the latter to have the *reversion*. Not a bad bargain for Mr. Clay. And a paper at the South, hints at an alliance between *Clay* and *Calhoun*, simply stipulating that one or the other shall be the next President, according to circumstances.—The Eastern paper says positively, that Van Buren can be *bought up*.—The Southern editor proceeds at a venture. The only coalition that we desire is, a coalition of *honest men*—a coalition of the *sovereign people*, to elevate the Man of the People—the pride of the Nation—the Star of the West. And that such a coalition is already, or will be, formed, he must be a dull observer, who does not perceive. Indeed, the very hinting of such propositions as we have mentioned—base as they are—furnishes strong evidence of the growing favor with which Henry Clay is regarded.

Fredonian.

In Switzerland, the weather has been intensely cold the past winter. On the 2d of Feb. the lake of Constance was frozen over, and the people crossed it on the ice, a distance of 15 miles. Such an event had not happened but once within the last century. The lake of Zurich was also covered with ice, which had happened but once within the last 32 years!

The Russians near Varna.—A letter from a British officer, cruising in the Black Sea, to his friend at Edinburgh, and dated Constantinople, Dec. 10, says, "Varna is a low flat place, pretty well fortified in the modern style with flanks and bastions, but nothing considerable. The Russians are still here. An army is encamped all round about. From three to five feet of snow is on the ground. They are in a most miserable condition; since the first of January last, they have lost by the plague 12,600 men."

Nine persons perished of actual starvation in London and its vicinity, within 4 months.

MIDDLE-CREEK FACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has again taken the Establishment, formerly known as "KEAGY'S FACTORY," on Middle creek; where he will, with the greatest promptness, *CARD WOOL* into Rolls, or *MANUFACTURE* it into

Cloths, Cassinets, Blankets, & Flannels,

at prices to suit the times. As the Factory is in complete order, he assures all those who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be done in the best manner.

For the accommodation of those who live at a distance, Wool and Cloth will be received, after the 10th of May, at H. Myers' Mill, in Hamiltonban township; Col. J. Reid's Tavern, Millers-town; Joshua Delaplaine's Tavern, near Taneytown; Jacob Eline's Store, near Null's Mill; Black's Mill, on Rock creek; John W. McAllister's, and Black's Tavern, Mountjoy township; Baugher's Store, Emmittsburg; John Ash's Tavern and T. C. Miller's Store, Gettysburg; where he will attend once every two weeks to receive and deliver work.

N. B. It is requested of those who send Wool to the above places, to be particular to attach their names, and written directions, to their Wool and Stuffs, to prevent mistakes.

Price of Carding, 5 cents per pound; price of Manufacturing, as low as at any other Factory in the neighborhood.

SAMUEL ARTHUR.

April 13.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have been appointed agents by the Rev. MATTHEW LEBIEU, to receive Proposals, from the date hereof, until the 1st day of May next, for the building of a *ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH*, in the borough of Gettysburg, of the following dimensions, viz:—The Church to be 40 feet in length, and 30 feet in breadth, outside, with a semi-circular or semi-decagon Sanctuary at the east gable end of the Church, of 7½ feet radius inside: a Steeple to be raised in front, one half thereof within the Church, of 12 feet square, and to be 65 feet in height.—The foundations of the Church, Sanctuary and Steeple, to be composed of sufficient rough stone work, and the body of the same to be of sufficient brick work, the side walls of the Church to be 22 feet from the floor, and the walls of the Sanctuary of the same height.—The roofs of the Church, Sanctuary and Steeple to be covered with pine shingles; the roof of the Steeple to be a polygon roof, and that of the Sanctuary to correspond with the shape. The Contractor will have to find all the materials, hands, &c. necessary for the erection of said Building, a plan whereof has been deposited with the Subscribers, agreeably to which the said Church will have to be built. The altar, pulpit, ornamental work, and pews, will not be included in said proposals, as they will be added after the erection of the Church. It will be required that the Contractor finish the Church, agreeably to the plan, during the ensuing summer. Persons desirous of contracting for the building of said Church, will please apply to

SAMUEL LILLY, &
J. SNEERINGER, SEN.
Near Conowago Church.

April 6.

Notice is hereby Given,
TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

DANIEL FUNK,

Late of Huntington township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: Mary, intermarried with Solomon Bowers, Rebecca Funk, Jacob Funk, Moses Funk, Daniel Funk, Joel Funk, Ephraim Funk, Benjamin Funk, & Ann, intermarried with Anthony Deardorff—that an

INQUEST

will be held on Friday the 7th of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, on a certain Tract of Land, situate in Huntington township, aforesaid, adjoining lands of Jacob Funk, Peter Snyder, M. Funk and others, containing 150 Acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, to make partition thereof to and among all the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

P. HEAGY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, April 13, 1830.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I return my acknowledgments for the liberal support I received at the last election—and again offer myself as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing General Election, and respectfully solicit your votes.

Your Humble Servant,
WILLIAM S. COBEAN.

April 6.

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I offer myself again as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF.

If I meet your approbation, I will discharge the duties with impartiality.

BERNHART GILBERT.

April 13.

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a Writ of *Levari Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Thursday the 29th of April inst. at 12 o'clock, M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg,

A certain Messuage, and Tract of Land,

Situate in Reading township, Adams county, beginning at stones, thence by lands of Samuel Overholtz and William Johnson, south eighty-two degrees east one hundred and four perches to a black oak, thence by said Johnson's lands, north twenty two degrees east forty-two perches and five tenths to stones, south eighty two degrees east eighty seven perches to stones, thence by lands of Mary Weakly, north seven degrees west one hundred and seventy eight perches to a black oak, north twenty four degrees east fifty eight perches to a chesnut oak, thence by lands of John Myer, south sixty five degrees west forty six perches to a black oak, north seventy one and a quarter degrees west forty six perches and five tenths to stones, southwest thirty nine perches and two tenths to a Spanish oak, thence by lands of John B. Arnold and the Calvinist burial ground south fifty two perches to a black oak, south seventy degrees west twenty six perches to stones near a gum sapling, thence by said Arnold's land south twenty three degrees east one hundred and sixty six perches to the beginning—containing one hundred and ninety seven Acres and thirty four perches neat measure, be the same more or less, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances. Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Morrison.

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, April 13, 1830.

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the **TAILORING BUSINESS**, in all its various branches, in Middle-street, Gettysburg, in the new building owned by PETER BEISEL, where all orders in his line of Business will be promptly and neatly executed.

The subscriber has made arrangements to receive the

Philadelphia & New-York FASHIONS,

through the medium of Mr. Allen Ward's *Patent Protractor System of cutting Garments*. He therefore flatters himself that he will be able to please all who may favor him with a call.

WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD.

Gettysburg, March 30.

All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for Work, at the market prices.

W. S.

Liberty Riflemen!

YOU will parade on the Farm of Samuel Fichelberger, on Monday the 3d of May next, at 12 o'clock, M. with arms and uniform complete.

By order, R. SCOTT, O. S.

April 13.

Mt. Pleasant Volunteers!

YOU will parade in Bonaughtown, on Monday the 3d of May next, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M. in complete uniform. By order.

GEO. ECKENRODE, Capt.

April 13.

Petersburg Invincibles!

YOU will parade at the house of Mr. Moses MYERS, in Petersburg, on Monday the 3d of May next, in complete uniform, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order, JONAS JOHN, O. S.

April 13.

DRUG WAREHOUSE,
No. 107, Market street below Third,
PHILADELPHIA.

JOSHUA C. JENKINS has just received, in addition to his former stock, an extensive assortment of *Fresh Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dyes, Spices, &c.* which will be sold at *reduced prices*.

The orders of distant Merchants, Druggists & Physicians, will be thankfully received, and executed with neatness and despatch.

3rd mo. 30th, 1830.

BRIGADE ORDERS!

THE Enrolled Militia of the 2d Brigade, 5th Division, Pennsylvania Militia, are required to be paraded and trained, as follows, viz:

In COMPANIES, on Monday the 3d of May next, at such places as their Commanding Officers may direct.

In BATTALIONS, as follows, viz: The 1st Battalion of the 90th Regiment, on Monday the 10th; the 2d Battalion of do, on Tuesday the 11th. The 1st Battalion of the 89th Regiment, on Wednesday the 12th; the 2d Battalion of do, on Thursday the 13th.—The 1st Battalion of the 80th Regiment, on Friday the 14th; and the 2d Battalion of do, on Saturday the 15th of May next—unless the Commanding Officers should direct Regimental Trainings instead thereof.

Volunteer Companies may attach themselves to which of the above Battalions they may find most convenient, and parade with such for inspection.

Appeals, for the Militia, on Monday the 14th of June next—For Volunteers, on Monday the 1st of November next.

JACOB SANDERS,

Brig. Insp., 2d Brig., 5th Div., Pa. Ma.

March 30.

The Elegant, high-bred, and full-blooded COACH HORSE COLUMBUS,

WILL be kept for service this season, at the stable of the subscriber in York-street, Gettysburg.—For Terms, see bills.

COLUMBUS is a beautiful Sorrel, 8 years old, 16½ hands high, handsomely formed, lengthy, gay and handsome. It is a proof of his perfection, that the very competent Judges of the Exhibition of Fine Stock, at a Fair held on the Eastern shore, in the fall of 1828, admitted he was the best Stallion produced, to improve the breed of Coach horses, and those for farming purposes generally, as well on account of his breed, as his great bone, sinew, and fine form. He walks, racks, trots, and canters remarkably well.—He is, in strength, form and figure, what may be conceived in the description of a first rate English Coach-horse or hunter; his eyes a large clear hazel; his movements graceful and grand.—His colts are much admired for their size, action and beauty. COLUMBUS was got by Old Columbus, who was got by the famous horse Tom, owned by Col. Beal Owings, out of a Sportsman and Kildeer mare, got by the imported horse Sportsman, formerly owned by Col. Geo. Clarke, of Green-Castle. His dam was got by Diomed, a colt of the imported Diomed, and out of a full bred Spot mare. A more detailed pedigree is deemed unnecessary, as his figure and performance are sufficient to recommend him to good judges.

JOHN ASH, Jr.

March 30.

Theological Seminary
OF THE
General Synod of the Lutheran Church.


NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of Directors of the Theological Seminary, will convene at Gettysburg, on the evening of the 17th of May next. The examination of the Students will commence on the morning of the 18th, and the session of the Board will immediately succeed it. The Public Addresses of the Students will be delivered on the 19th; and on the preceding evening, the Graduate Address will be pronounced by the Rev. Mr. OSWALD, of York, Pa.

JOHN G. MORRIS,
Secretary of the Board.

Gettysburg, March 25.

N. B. The Summer Session, which is the most suitable time for entrance, will commence on the 1st of July next. A preparatory department has been established for the benefit of those who have not received a regular Classical education. The number of Instructors in both departments, is now three; and it is expected that a Professor of Biblical Literature will be elected by the Board at their next meeting. Price of Boarding from \$1 00 to \$1 50 per week. Tuition in the Theological department, and the use of Books in both departments, gratis.

Editors throughout the Middle and Southern States, will confer a favor by an insertion of this notice.

**DOCTOR H. SMYSER**

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Gettysburg and its neighborhood, that he has recently purchased from JOHN HERSH, Jr. his entire Stock of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,
Paints & Dye-Stuffs,

and intends continuing the Drug Business in the same stand for the present. He will endeavor to keep constantly on hands a complete assortment of genuine articles in the above line, and at reasonable prices; and invites the old Customers of the Establishment, and the Public generally, to give him a call.

He has also obtained the agency for the sale of

BOOKS
AND
STATIONARY,
and will keep always on hands,
School and Miscellaneous Books, &c. &c.

DOCT. SMYSER will also continue the practice of Medicine, and may be consulted at all times, either at his Drug Store, or residence in the house formerly occupied by Doct. James H. Miller. He begs leave to add, that he will, at all times, be ready to give the necessary advice and instructions, with such medicines as may be purchased at his Drug-store, without additional charges.

Gettysburg, Sept. 15.

FOR SALE, AS ABOVE,
A Salve for Inflamed Eyes;
A specific cure. If a radical cure is not performed, no charge will be made.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the *Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Road Company*, are hereby notified that an ELECTION for FIVE MANAGERS of said road, will be held at the house of John Wolf, Innkeeper, in Cumberland county, on Monday the 2d day of May next, to serve for one year; and the Commissioners of Adams and Cumberland counties are also hereby notified to attend at the above place on said day, to choose THREE MANAGERS, on behalf of the Commonwealth, to serve for the like period.

By order of the Board,
SAM'L WOODBURN, Sec'y.

April 6.

Prothonotary's Office.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Creditors, and others interested, that the account of Thomas Elrehart, surviving Trustee of FREDERICK MYERS, has been presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and is filed in this office; and the same will be allowed and confirmed by the Court, on Monday the 26th of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. unless reason shall then be given why the same ought not to be allowed.

G. WELSH, Proth'y.

March 16.

Prothonotary's Office.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Creditors, and others interested, that the account of David Shriver and Henry Shriver, Trustees of PAUL MILLER, an Insolvent Debtor, has been presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and is filed in this office; and the same will be allowed and confirmed by the Court, on Monday the 26th of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. unless reason shall then be given why the same ought not to be allowed.

G. WELSH, Proth'y.

March 16.

At an Orphans' Court,
HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. &c. On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule,
ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

ROBERT MAJOR,

deceased, to wit: James Major, Samuel Major, Jane, who was intermarried with John Guinn, who is now deceased, Robert Major, Maria, who is intermarried with Robert McIlhenry, Alexander Major, and Martha Major, or the guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the fourth Monday of April next, to accept or refuse to accept of the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

March 23.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, APRIL 28.

We have received from our representatives, Messrs. CRAWFORD and RAMSEY, "a statement [by the Secretary of the Treasury] of the Receipts and Expenditures of the U States, from 4th March, 1789, to 31st Dec. 1829, with a Statement of the annual Appropriations during the same period"—which may be examined at this office.

The establishment of the "Guernsey Times," in Cambridge, Guernsey county, Ohio, has been purchased by our late townsman, JOHN HERSH, Jr. Esq. who has removed thither, and assumed its publication. We received the first number of the new series under his direction, on Friday last. Its appearance is highly respectable—and his inaugural displays his talent as a writer. We wish him all the success in his new vocation, which his industry & his known editorial capacity so truly deserve.

Temperance Societies.—The Hagerstown Herald of the 20th inst. says that the number of members belonging to the Temperance Society of that county, is over 1000, and increasing.

Congress.—A bill passed the House of Representatives on Wednesday last, reducing the duties on Tea, Coffee and Cocoa, by a vote of 163 to 5.

The bill making appropriations for examinations and surveys, and for works of internal improvement, in which are appropriations for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, passed the Senate, 26 to 17.

A bill for the relief of the several institutions in the U. States, for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, has passed the H. of R.

A joint resolution was passed on Thursday last, authorizing the transmission of papers by mail, relative to the fifth census, without restriction as to weight.

The subject of the Indians is now under warm discussion in the Senate.

We observe that Mr. Cooper, the Tragedian, received the sum of \$1212 for performing 15 nights at Charleston, S. C., and Miss Clara Fisher, \$1197 for 8 nights. Now it is more than likely, that if those citizens who thus lavish their hundreds upon these popular performers, were called upon to contribute to some object of benevolence and charity, the cry of "Hard Times!" and "Charity begins at home," would too frequently salute the ear of the soliciting philanthropist.

A destructive fire took place in the city of New Orleans, on the 31st of March. The loss of property was very considerable. Amongst the buildings destroyed was a porter-house—and the singular fact is stated, that the proprietor, owing to the scarcity of water, though within 100 yards of the Mississippi, "supplied the engines pretty liberally with beer and cider!"

Various experiments have been made before the Royal Institute, London, which appear to establish the fact, that ships may be prevented from foundering at sea, by fixing in different parts of them tubes filled with air. By the exhibition of a model filled with the tubes, it was completely tested, that no matter in what way the vessel might be thrown she would always right, and could not sink. The lecture was received with great applause—and several governments, it is stated, have the plan under consideration. In the course of the lecture, it was mentioned, that since 1793, 573 British vessels of war have been lost at sea—and 7700 seamen had perished.

Virginia.—The vote upon the new Constitution, as far as received, is 7092 for, and 3240 against. There is no doubt of its adoption by a large majority.

The Mail is now carried six times a week from Baltimore to Chambersburg, through this town.

Shocking Accident.—Mr. ABRAHAM COPPERSMITH, formerly of this town, (carpenter,) was killed last week at Westminster, Md. by falling from a waggon, and the passage of one of the wheels over his neck.

A public dinner took place at Washington City, on the 13th inst. in honor of the Anniversary of the birth day of Thomas Jefferson—at which the President and Vice President of the United States were present. The National Intelligencer says—"the regular toasts, which, as well as the speeches, seem to have been carefully prepared, were of a strong anti-tariff, and rather of an anti-federal complexion; so much so, indeed, that it is understood that, after seeing them, all the Pennsylvania Members, who intended to have been present at the Dinner, seceded and withdrew from it.

After the regular toasts and speeches were gone through, the President of the United States, being called upon for a toast, gave the following:

"Our Federal Union: it must be preserved." We copy the toast just as we find it. The sentiment, which it conveys, is one which it would be very unnatural for a President of the United States not to entertain; but there is something emphatic in it, under the circumstances which preceded and attended it. It was as much as to say, in reply to the authors of some of the preceding sentiments, "You may complain of the Tariff, and perhaps with reason; but so long as it is the law, it shall as certainly be maintained, as that my name is ANDREW JACKSON."

A fire occurred at Bergen, in Norway, in March which destroyed from 112 to 120 houses, besides many warehouses; and 160 families are without shelter. The loss is estimated at half a million dollars!

The Mountains were on fire in several places last week, and we understand Mr. Hughes, proprietor of Mont Alio Furnace, has had between 4 & 500 cords of coaling wood burnt. F. Repos.

Important to Stage owners.—At Concord, a verdict for 700 dollars has been recovered against the proprietors of the Southern line of Stages, for injury sustained by the carelessness of one of their drivers; and recently in England, a verdict was given in a similar case, in favor of the plaintiff, for five hundred pounds sterling. It would therefore behoove stage owners, to employ none but careful drivers, as they are accountable for the carelessness of their agents. Lanc. Journ.

The Grand Jury of the Circuit Court for Pike County, Alabama, at a late term, presented Major PHILIP WAGER, of the United States' Army, for an alleged infraction of the rights of the citizens of Alabama; he having issued a proclamation, by order of the Secretary of War, directing all white persons not having permits, or Indian wives, to leave the territory of the Creek Indians, within fifteen days.—The Grand Jury pronounce the Major and his men guilty of a violation of the laws of Alabama, that State, at the last session of the Legislature, having extended its jurisdiction over the said territory. Nat. Int.

Alabama and Mississippi.—These States were admitted into the Union on the express conditions, that the independence of the Indians within their limits should not be infringed. In open violation of these stipulations, these States have recently extended their jurisdiction over those Indians—declaring all their laws and maxims of government null and void. Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, declared, a few days since, in the House of Representatives, that the Indians in that State found their situation so uncomfortable and wretched, under the operation of their laws, that Congress should afford them every facility for removing farther west! How the proud remnants of a noble race fare in Mississippi, we know not, but probably no better. It is high time, we think, for those who are entrusted with the faith and honor of this nation, to look about themselves; for if our sacred covenants can be thus unceremoniously set aside, the day is not distant when our most solemn assurances will be regarded only as a mockery. Amer. Spectator.

Coffee.—In a late debate in Congress, Mr. White stated the amount of Coffee Imported in 1827, to be 50,951 955 lbs. Exported in do. 21,697,789 Consumed 28,554,137 Imported in 1828 55,194,607 lbs. Exported 16,927,964 Consumed 39,156,733

We copy from the Sumpter, S. C. Gazette the following remarkable instance of sudden death:

The venerable Mr. Robert Coleman, a class leader in the Methodist Episcopal church in Camden, after having exhorted his class with animation, prayed with his accustomed fervency, and was, with his fellow worshippers, in the act of singing a hymn, suddenly fell down, and in twenty minutes passed from Time to Eternity.

A part of the mineral district of Missouri, comprising twenty or thirty townships and parts of counties, is advertised to be sold at auction on the first Monday in August next, at the Land Office in St. Louis. In addition to land, ores of iron, manganese, zinc, antimony, arsenic, plumbago, and other minerals of minor importance, are to be found in that district, which is also represented to be remarkably healthy, well watered, and timbered with pine, sycamore, cotton wood, sugar maple, and other rich productions of the forest.

The tide of emigration, which already sets towards the West, must receive great accession from the known cheapness of the lands offered by the government, and the immense mineral wealth with which they are known to abound. Ball. Gaz.

"THOMASIN" will please give us his real name.

The Administrators of the Estate of Frederick Eichholtz, late of McNallen township, request us to state that a large quantity of BACON will also be offered for sale, on the day of Vendue.

MARRIED,
On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. D. McConaughy, Mr. JOHN LONG, of Taney-town, to Miss HANNAH ARMOR, of this borough.

On the same day, by the Rev. Geo. Duffield, Mr. DAVID DENWIDDIE, of Taney-town, Md. (late of this place,) to Miss SARAH BOLANDER, of Carlisle.

On Thursday the 18th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, Mr. THOMAS KERR, of Bedford county, to Miss ANN MARIA FLEMING, formerly of this county.

On Thursday the 1st inst. by the Rev. George Duffield, Mr. NATHAN GRIEST, of Latimore township, to Miss MARY ANN WHITE, daughter of Gen. Samuel White, of Huntington township.

DIED,
At Littlestown, on Friday the 23d inst. ANNA SWOPE, daughter of Mr. Ephraim Swope, in the 6th year of her age.

On Wednesday the 7th inst. Mrs. CATHARINE MICKLEY, relict of Mr. Martin Mickley, of Franklin township, aged 81 years.

At the Poor House of this County, on Saturday last, Mr. MATHEW LIDY, an old Revolutionary Soldier, aged about 90 years.

At Washington City, on the 17th inst. Gen. ALEXANDER SMYTH, member of Congress from Virginia.

In Philadelphia, on the 17th inst. in the 32d year of his age, Dr. JOHN D. GODMAN, Professor of Anatomy, Natural History, &c.

Very suddenly, in the city of Philadelphia, on the night of the 19th inst. Mr. RICHARD COLVIN, of Baltimore, a gentleman extensively known throughout the country.

JOHN GEISELMAN,
Coach Trimmer, and Harness Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has commenced business, on Carlisle-street, next door to John B. Clark's Coach-maker's shop, where he will carry on the

Coach Trimming & Harness making Business,

in all their details. All kinds of Work in the above trades will be executed with elegance and despatch, and at the most reduced prices;—and he hopes by diligent attention to business, and the neatness and excellence of his work, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Gettysburg, April 27. 3t

VENDUE.

Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 15th of May next, at the late residence of HUGH DENWIDDIE, deceased, in Cumberland township, the following Property, viz:

Horses & Horse-gears, one Plantation and one single Horse Waggon, Ploughs and Harrows, Grain in the ground, and a variety of articles too numerous to insert.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock of said day—when attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by

HUGH DENWIDDIE, } Adm's.
DAVID DENWIDDIE, }

NOTICE.

THE Notes due the Estate of ADAM PLUM, late of Menallen township, deceased, have been left in the hands of JAMES BELL, Esq. of said township, for collection. If not paid on or before the 20th day of May next, suits will be brought without respect to persons.

MICHAEL PLUM, } Ex's.
JOHN PLUM, }

April 27. 3t

NOTICE

IS hereby Given to all concerned, that the account of Jacob Scholl and David Chamberlain, Trustees of JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, an habitual Drunkard, will be presented for confirmation, at the next Orphans' Court, to be held in Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 25th of May next.

GEO. WELSH, Proth'y.
April 27. 3t

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 22d of May, on the premises,

A FARM,
situate in Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Geo. G. Crook, George Gitt, and others, containing

135 ACRES,

more or less, on which are erected a one story Log House, & two Log Stables, a Springhouse, with an excellent Spring of Water near the house; a good Orchard; with a sufficient quantity of Meadow.—ALSO,

About 53 Acres of good CHESNUT Timber-Land.

It will be sold in Lots of from four to five acres. To be sold as the Estate of CHRISTINA ZENLAUB.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JACOB SELL, Adm'r.
By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
April 27. ts

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of Orphans' Court of Adams County, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 22d of May next, on the premises,

A Valuable FARM,
Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Jacob Wert, John Bear, and others, containing

100 ACRES,

18 Perches, more or less, of Patented Land. There are about 18 Acres of Meadow, and a quantity of Woodland; the residue in Clover. The improvements are

Two two-story HOUSES,

one of which is Brick, and the other Frame, now occupied as a TAVERN; a Double Log Barn, and other Stables and Sheds convenient to the Tavern; three never-failing wells of water, with pumps—two in the Tavern yard, and one convenient to the Brick house—and an Orchard. There is a stream of water running through the farm, on which is erected

A SAW-MILL.

The Turnpike Road running from Gettysburg to Baltimore, passes through the farm—it is 3 miles from the former, and 49 from the latter. It would suit very well to be divided, as the Turnpike passes through the middle of it, and there are improvements on each side—and it will be sold altogether or separate, to suit purchasers.—ALSO,

At the same time and place, Will be Sold,

A TRACT OF Timber-Land,

lying within a mile of said Farm, containing 24 Acres—and

A Lot of Ground,

containing 10 Acres, 22 perches. All to be sold as the Estate of DANIEL MARK, deceased. Persons wishing to see the Property, will call on John Mark, who resides on the Farm.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when due attendance will be given, and terms made known by

JESSE MARK, Adm'r.
By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
April 27. ts

The Gettysburg Troop,

ARE requested to meet in Gettysburg, on Monday the 3d of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to exercise agreeably to law. It is hoped each member will be properly equipped.

J. McCLEARY, 1st Lieut.
April 27. tp

ATTENTION!

THE 1st Battalion of the 80th Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, will parade for exercise and inspection, at the house of John Gilbert, in Menallen township, on Friday the 14th of May next, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M.—The 2d Battalion in Millerstown, on Saturday the 15th, at the same hour.—Captains of companies will be punctual to the time.

The Courts of Appeal will be held on Monday the 14th of June—for the 1st Battalion at the house of Mr. Myers, in Franklin township; for the 2d, at Mr. McClellan's, Marsh-creek.

M. C. CLARKSON, Col.
April 27. tp

ATTENTION!

THE Militia within the bounds of the 90th Regiment, will meet for training as follows:

In COMPANIES, on Monday the 3d of May next, at such places as the commanding officers may direct.

In BATTALIONS, as follows: The 1st Battalion of said Regiment will meet on Monday the 10th day of May next, in the town of Lewisburg; and the 2d do. on Tuesday the 11th, in the town of Petersburg, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Volunteer Companies belonging to said Regiment, will parade with the Battalions as usual.

The Courts of Appeal will be held on Monday the 7th of June next—for the 1st Battalion at the house of Mr. Aply, in Lewisburg; 2d do. at the house of Moses Myers, in Petersburg.

J. L. NEELY, Col.
April 27. tp

NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 25th day of May next, to wit:

The account of John Brough and John Myers, Administrators of the Estate of Peter Kitchen, deceased.

The account of John Woods, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of Joseph Woods, deceased.

The account of Jacob Spangler, Administrator of the Estate of John George Spangler, deceased.

The final account of John Baumgartner and Joseph Orndorff, Executors of the Estate of Peter Orndorff, deceased.

The final account of Jacob Acker, Administrator of the Estate of Adam Zell, deceased.

The account of James Major, Administrator of the Estate of John Major, deceased.

The account of Samuel B. Wright, Administrator of the Estate of Moses Lease, deceased.

The account of Peter Smith, Administrator of the Estate of John Follar, deceased.

The account of Thomas C. Miller, Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Kopp, deceased.

The account of John Hunter, Executor of the Estate of Alexander Hunter, deceased.

The account of John L. Gubernator, Executor of the Estate of Anna M. Small, deceased.

The further account of Jacob Wortz, Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed, of the Estate of Jacob Long, deceased.

The account of Jacob Wortz, Executor of the Estate of Anthony Stornbaugh, deceased.

The account of Catharine Miller and P. Shanefelter, Executors of the Estate of John Miller, deceased.

The account of Jacob Keller, Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed, of the Estate of Jacob Kuhn, deceased.

The account of Jacob Keller, Administrator of the Estate of Barbara Galt, deceased.

The further account of George Wilson and John Bender, Executors of the Estate of Thomas Baldwin, deceased.

The final account of Jacob Hanes, Administrator of the Estate of Conrad Hanes, deceased.

The account of Peter Deardorff and John Myers, Administrators of the Estate of John Myers, deceased.

The second account of John Wilson, Executor of the Estate of Robert Wilson, deceased.

The account of Baltzer G. Geminter and Henry Geminter, Administrators of the Estate of Adam Geminter, deceased.

ALSO,
The account of John Stalsmith, Guardian of John and Nicholas Waver.

The account of John Stalsmith, Guardian of Catharine Waver.

The account of Peter Trostle, Guardian of George Waver.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r.
Register's Office, Gettysburg, }
April 27, 1850. }

LAW OF PENNSYLVANIA.

An Act relative to Landlord and Tenant.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in case any lessee for a term of years, or at will, or otherwise, of a messuage, lands, or tenements, upon the demise whereof, any rents are or shall be reserved, where the lessee shall neglect, or refuse to pay rent reserved, as often as the same may grow due according to the terms of the contract, and where there are no goods on the premises adequate to pay the said rent so in arrear, except such articles as are exempt from levy and sale by the laws of this Commonwealth, it shall and may be lawful for the lessor to give the lessee notice to quit the premises within fifteen days from the date of the notice, if such notice is given on or after the first of April, and before the first of September; and within thirty days from the date thereof, if given on or after the first of September, and before the first of April; and if the lessee shall not within the period aforesaid, remove from and deliver up the said premises to the said lessor, or pay and satisfy the rent so due and in arrear, it shall be lawful for the lessor to make complaint, on oath or affirmation, to any two Aldermen, or Justices of the Peace, as the case may require, who, on its appearing to them, that the lessor has demised the premises for a term of years, or otherwise, whereof any rent, or rents have been reserved, that the said rent is in arrear and unpaid, that there is not sufficient goods and chattels on the premises to pay and satisfy the said rent, except such as are by law exempted from levy and sale, and that the lessee has, after being notified in manner aforesaid, refused to remove and re-deliver up possession of the premises, shall then and in that case, issue their precept reciting substantially the complaint and allegation of the lessor, directed to any constable of the proper city or county, commanding him to summon the said lessee to appear before the said aldermen or justices, at a day and time to be therein fixed, not less than three, nor more than eight days thereafter, to answer the said complaint, and the said aldermen or justices shall on the day appointed, or on some other day then to be appointed by said justices or aldermen, proceed to hear the case, and if it shall appear that the said complaint so made as aforesaid by the lessor, is in all particulars just and true, then the said aldermen or justices shall enter judgment against such lessee, that the premises shall be delivered up to the lessor, and at the request of the lessor, issue a writ of possession directed to the said constable, commanding him forthwith to deliver actual possession of the premises to the lessor, and also to levy the costs on the defendant in the same manner that costs are now by law levied and collected on other writs of execution; but if on the hearing aforesaid, it shall appear that the said complaint is vexatious and unfounded, the said aldermen or justices, shall dismiss the same with costs, to be paid by the lessor: Provided always, That at any time before the said writ of possession is actually executed, the lessee may supersede and render the said writ of non-effect, by paying to the said constable, for the lessor, the rent actually due and in arrear, and the costs, which rent so in arrear shall be ascertained and determined by the said aldermen or justices, on due and legal proof, and indorsed by them on the said writ of possession, together with the costs of the proceeding, of all which doings the said constable shall make return to the said aldermen or justices, within ten days after receiving of the said writ, and the said constables shall be answerable in default of executing the said writ according to its lawful requisitions, or in returning the same in the same manner, as to the amount of rent ascertained & determined, and costs, as constables are now by law answerable on other writs of execution: And provided further, That no writ of possession shall be issued by the said aldermen or justices, for five days after the rendering of judgment, and if within the said five days the tenant shall give good, sufficient and absolute security by recognizance for all costs that have and may accrue, in case the judgment shall be affirmed, and also for all rent that has accrued or may accrue, up to the time of the final judgment, then the tenant shall be entitled to an appeal to the next court of common pleas, which appeal shall be then tried in the same manner that other suits are tried: And provided further, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the issuing of a certiorari with the usual form and effect.

SECT. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the following fees in addition to the usual mileage, and none other, shall be demanded and received by the aldermen, justices, and constables, for doing and performing what is herein enjoined on them, viz: To the aldermen and justices for issuing precept to the lessee, each justice twelve and a half cents.

For hearing and determining the complaint and all other services rendered therein fifty cents.

For recording proceedings each twenty-five cents. For issuing and receiving returns of writ of restitution each twenty-five cents.

For the constables for serving precept and returning the same twenty-five cents.

For executing the writ of possession and returning the same fifty cents.

When the rent shall be received from the lessee by the constable, such commission as is now by law allowed on writs of execution.

An Act relative to the discharge of Mortgages filed in the Land Office.

SECT. 1. That when a mortgage has been, or shall be given and filed according to law, in the office of the Secretary of the Land Office, or lien endorsed on the patent for any tract or tracts of land as security for the discharge of the claim of the Commonwealth thereupon, and where any tract or tracts so mortgaged, or where a lien has been, or may be endorsed on such patent, have become, or shall hereafter become legally vested in different persons, any one or more of such persons, or their legal representatives, holding a portion or portions, in his, her, or their own separate right, or the rights of those whom they represent, may apply to the Secretary of the Land Office, who shall ascertain the proportion of the amount due on said

part, and upon payment of the amount so ascertained, to endorse the same on the mortgage or lien, and upon the deed or conveyance for the land aforesaid, which shall discharge the lien of the Commonwealth upon the land contained in the said deed: Provided, That the applicant aforesaid, his agent or attorney, shall make it appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Land Office, by the certificate of the deputy surveyor of the county, on the return of a survey made by him of such part of a tract, that the remaining part of the land held under a mortgage or lien to the Commonwealth aforesaid, is sufficient to pay the remainder due on said mortgage or lien, and also shall produce a certificate of the commissioners of the proper county of the assessed value of the said land: And provided further, That the exonerated of the part or parts aforesaid, shall in no manner affect the lien of the Commonwealth on the remaining part.

An Act for the levy and collection of taxes upon proceedings in courts, and in the offices of Register and Recorder, and for other purposes.

SECT. 1. That from and after the first day of July, 1830, the officers hereinafter mentioned within this Commonwealth, are hereby authorized to demand and receive in addition to the fees heretofore required by law, the following sums for and on account of the Commonwealth, which shall be paid by the parties applying for the process or services mentioned, and which sums shall be taxed in the bill of costs, to abide the event of the suit, and be paid by the losing party. The prothonotary of the supreme court exercising appellate jurisdiction, shall demand and receive on every writ of error issued, or appeal entered by him, the sum of three dollars and fifty cents.

SECT. 2. That the prothonotaries of the several circuit courts, shall demand and receive on every writ of certiorari or habeas corpus, issued by them for the removal of any cause from the court of common pleas to the circuit courts, the sum of one dollar.

SECT. 3. That the prothonotaries of the courts of common pleas, and of the district courts, and the prothonotary of the supreme court having original jurisdiction and the court of nisi prius of this Commonwealth, shall demand and receive on every original writ issued out of said courts, (except the writ of habeas corpus) and on the entry of every amicable action, the sum of fifty cents; on every writ of certiorari issued to remove the proceedings of a justice or justices of the peace or aldermen, the sum of fifty cents; on every entry of a judgment by confession or otherwise where suit has not been previously commenced, the sum of fifty cents; and on every transcript of a justice of the peace or alderman, the sum of twenty five cents.

SECT. 4. That the several recorders of deeds shall demand and receive for every deed, and for every mortgage or other instrument in writing offered to be recorded, fifty cents.

SECT. 5. That the several registers of wills, shall demand and receive for the probate of a will and letters testamentary thereon, the sum of fifty cents, and for granting letters of administration, the sum of fifty cents.

SECT. 6. That in lieu of the fees now receivable by the Secretary of the Commonwealth for the use of the Commonwealth, there shall be demanded by and paid to the recorders of deeds within the city of Philadelphia, and of the respective counties, upon the several commissions hereafter named, at or before the delivery thereof to the several officers commissioned, to wit: on the commission of inspector of salt provisions, health officers, lazaretto physicians, and port physicians, measurers of corn and salt, superintendent of the powder magazine, regulator of weights and measures, the inspector of flour, inspector of ground black oak bark, butter and lard, gaugers of domestic and distilled spirits, the sum of ten dollars. On the commission of a prothonotary, clerk of oyer and terminer, of quarter sessions, of orphans' court, mayor's court, register of wills, recorder of deeds, notary public, interpreter of foreign languages, sheriff of a county, each, ten dollars.

The remaining sections provide that the officers shall make return, upon oath, of the tax received, and receive 3 per cent on the amount; and shall give bond, &c.

FOREIGN.

Many things conspire to produce the impression that France is rapidly approaching a crisis which must decide the triumph or defeat of either the liberal or absolute parties. There seems to be a confidence of strength in the absolutists, judging from the decided tone of bravado assumed by their presses, that ought to have a more certain foundation than that furnished by speculative theories upon imaginary strength of numbers.

Up to the last accounts negotiations were going on in France for the re-entry of M. de Villele into the Ministry. The Quotidienne was in his favor, and the Gazette de France opposed; but the latter in reply to an intimation that it had threatened to attack the Ministry if Villele should join it, states that it would not. The Ministry were making preparations for a new election of Deputies, when the present Chamber shall have been dissolved, which doubtless it will be, and they calculate on a more "trying return" than even in 1827. Dismissals of Councillors of State, Prefects, &c. were in contemplation preparatory to the election. "The present Ministry" says the London Times, of 31st March, "are determined to make no concessions—they regret that the schools of the Jesuits have been suppressed, and the small ecclesiastical seminaries regulated. They would have resisted the laws of the press and the regulation for securing the purity of the electoral lists."

The expedition against Algiers under Gen. Bourmont, was expected to be ready by the 15th. The Dauphin would proceed to Toulon to superintend the embarkation of the troops.—

The French will probably meet with a warm reception, as the Dey's fortresses have been rendered impregnable by European engineers. His army of observation consists of 35,000 men, 30,000 drilled in European tactics.—The Algerines it is said were full of spirits, and speak of the conduct of the Turks at Acra as a proof of their ability to cope with the sabre against the bayonet, with any troops. The Dey says in case of attack he will send the women into the interior, take in two years provisions into the city, and defy the whole power of France.

There is an account of an attempt to assassinate the King of France, which the London Courier gives both in French and English, without vouching for its truth. The following is the article.

PARIS, March 25.

"Notwithstanding the apparent quiet in the capital, it is now generally rumored that the King has considerable doubt of the fidelity of his guards, and that the officers have received instructions to watch narrowly the conduct of the men under their command, and above all, to prevent their mixing with the people. This precaution does not seem to be without reason, as you will judge from the following authentic account of an attempt to assassinate the King, which has only just transpired, although it is understood to have taken place previous to the late quarrel with the Chambers.

Charles X. was hunting in the forest of St. Germain; at the turning of one of the avenues, his Majesty found himself in front of one of his Gardes du Corps, who had been placed there on duty, and who suddenly drew from his holsters a pistol, which he fired at his Majesty. The King was slightly wounded, and excessively terrified.—The Garde du Corps, seeing that his aim had failed, destroyed himself, by drawing from the holster the remaining pistol, and blowing out his brains; first saying—"I have missed you, but some other person will be more adroit than I." The greatest silence respecting this event was commanded, and the greatest precautions were taken to prevent its coming to the knowledge of the public. It was merely announced in the ministerial journals, that the King kept his room from indisposition, and the public never heard of the adventure.

A writer in the London Morning Chronicle says, the questions usually discussed in France are, "What do we want with a king? In what is a monarchy superior to a republic? Are not the inhabitants of the United States of America, and of the Helvetic Cantons, as free, as wise, and powerful as we are?"

Female Preacher of high rank.—The young, beautiful and fascinating Irish widow, Viscountess Powerscourt, is preaching and expounding the scriptures at public assemblies in Brussels, with an eloquence and fervor that would do honor to Rowland Hill or Orator Irving. She opens her service with a hymn, of which, after touching a piano-forte, she gives out the melody and first stanza.

It has been stated by a foreign writer, that the world is indebted to Ireland for the first examples of the formal abolition of the slave trade, by a country and a sect. The Synod at Armagh, in the year 1170, decreed the liberation of all slaves in that country, and the resolution passed at the general meeting of the Quakers in Dublin, in 1727, was the first step taken by this sect, to effect the emancipation of slaves.

DOMESTIC.

CHAMBERSBURG, April 20.

Melancholy Accident.—On Thursday afternoon last, THOMAS YEATS, Esq. of this borough, who had been viewing the workmen engaged in blasting rocks, in a cellar at the block of new buildings erecting in Market street, received a fatal wound in the head from a stone. He had retired, we understand, into an old building situate a few yards from the cellar, when a blast was about to be made, but immediately after the explosion had taken place, unfortunately leaned out of the door to view its effects, when a descending fragment, weighing about 5 pounds, struck him on the head and fractured his skull in a most shocking manner. He lingered in an insensible state until Saturday, when he expired. It may truly be said that "in the midst of life we are in death." Mr. Yeats was one of the Directors of the Poor of this county, an Elder and Exhorter in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and highly esteemed by his fellow citizens for his piety and honesty. *Repos.*

At a Caucus of 107 members of the New York Legislature, the nomination by the Pennsylvania Caucus of General Jackson for the next term of the Presidency was seconded.

Counterfeits.—A counterfeited note of the Bank of the United States, of the denomination of \$100, was detected yesterday at one of our banks. It is of the letter G. payable to C. J. Nicholas, of the Richmond Branch, dated August 1st, 1825, and signed Thos. Wilson, Cashier, and N. Biddle, President. It is said by an astute officer of the Bank, to be well calculated to deceive.

Counterfeit \$5 notes of the Farmers' Branch Bank at Easton, Md. are in circulation. They bear date 1827. And are under number 2100. The public had better be on the look out.

Elkton Press.

Steamboat Explosion.—The Opelousas (Lou.) Gazette states that on the 16th ult. the steamboat *William Tell*, while on her passage from Pittsburg to New Orleans, about three miles above the mouth of Red River, burst her boiler and sank in about five minutes from the time of the accident. Five lives were lost and the cargo entirely.

Another!—We learn that the accident, which lately happened to the steam boat *Huntress*, occurred on Sunday the 4th inst. about 14 miles above Smithfield. The boat had put to shore a passenger, and care was not taken to let a quantity of steam escape to secure the safety of the engine; and as the boat put off from the shore the explosion took place. Three persons were killed—one engineer—one of the firemen, and the cook; two other hands on the boat jumped overboard, though very badly scalded; no other serious accident sustained.—*Cincinnati Gaz.*

CHARLESTOWN, Va. April 21.

Cox, the murderer of *Col. Dunn*, made an attempt to escape on Monday night last.—Notwithstanding the vigilance of the jailor's family, (Mr. Griggs being ill in bed at the time,) some one furnished Cox with a saw and file, with which he had cut off his irons and one of the window bars. This occurred before the arrival of the evening guard. A new set of irons has been prepared for him.

Free Press.

It is said, that when in the first North American Congress, the divine blessing was invoked upon their deliberations, Gen. Washington was the only individual who assumed a kneeling posture.

This season has been more remarkable for short passages from Europe, and an almost continual succession of them, than any other upon record.

The Josephine, Capt. Britton, sailed from Belfast, Ireland, on March 27, and arrived off the Hook on the 12th of April, having made the passage in sixteen days.

The ship *Walter*, of Baltimore, arrived at New York on Thursday the 15th, having been thirteen days, between land and land.

The Packet ship *Liverpool*, arrived at Boston from Liverpool, in precisely the same number of days.

A riot of a serious nature occurred on Saturday evening last, in Snuff-town, opposite Easton, between the persons employed on the Pennsylvania canal, and a party of raftsmen. "Three of the latter were severely wounded, and are now lying in Easton, two of them at the point of death. Our informant could not give us the list of killed and wounded of the other party, but believed that several of them were seriously injured."

The Rochester N. Y. Craftsman relates a circumstance attending the death of one of our revolutionary worthies, which is not the least calculated to mitigate the charge so frequently made, and often verified, of the rank ingratitude of Republics. Col. PLATT, whose death we have already mentioned, was like most of the gentlemen of the old school, reduced in his decline of life. He was one of the pensioners under the act of 1828. The pensions are drawn every six months, and it is one of the just and generous constructions of the law, that if a pensioner dies any time between the semi-annual days of payment, his widow and children are debarred from drawing what is actually due from the last payment day up to the pensioner's death. Col. Platt had been declining for a long time—he was aware that death was rapidly approaching him—and his sole prayer for this life, was that he might be spared until the 3d of March, the pension-day, that he might leave his wife the six months' pay. Every morning, for a month preceding the day of his death, the feeble old man, when he awoke, inquired the day of the month, "has the 3d of March come?" When it did come, he had himself raised in the bed, a friend was called in, and the papers instantly prepared. On attempting to put his signature to them, it was found he was too feeble to write his name—he was obliged to make his mark, which was duly attested, and the pension was secured. "Thank Heaven!"

said the veteran, and he sunk down exhausted on his pillow. Before the next morning dawned, the old warrior lay stiff in death! That high heroic soul, which sustained the frame of the young soldier through seven years of toil and privation, upheld the wasted body of the old man, until his generous object was accomplished, and then it fled to a purer and a better world.

From the Cincinnati Daily Gazette.

RETURN OF MR. CLAY.

We learn that when Mr. Clay came on board the *Caledonia*, and when the boat left the port at New Orleans, the levee and the tops of the Steam boats, a great number of which were in port, exhibited a crowded and almost unbroken mass of spectators, and the elevation of flags and the roar of cannon, which burst from the whole crowd of surrounding vessels, together with the repeated acclamations of the people as the boat moved off, taken altogether, presented one of the most cheering and animating spectacles possible to behold. Such a spectacle as could not fail to excite in the bosom of Mr. Clay, conscious of his own rectitude of principle and purpose, and conscious, too, that this must sooner or later be acknowledged by the people, feelings that would compensate for years of calumny and detraction, particularly when he reflected that those calumnies sprang from motives as polluted and corrupt as the principal propagators of them were base and unprincipled.

On Mr. Clay's arrival at Natchez, the same scene was exhibited. The people for 150 miles around had collected in the towns to greet and welcome the much abused champion of the west. So eager and pressing were the crowd to see and to extend to him the hand of gratitude and fellowship, that the windows, doors, and furniture of the boat were in danger of serious injury, from the press of the crowd, and when he attempted to reply to the address of the committees appointed to receive him, so great was the stir and anxiety to hear him, that his voice was not distinctly heard more than the distance of five paces; and when he left the boat for his lodgings, so dense was the mass of people collected on the wharf, that it required some time and exertion before a space large enough for the carriage to pass through could be made. Yet men who pretend to have some character for truth and veracity, gravely publish, and expect doubtless to be credited, too, that Mr. Clay met in all his tour with mortifying neglect; that he has fallen, like Lucifer, never to rise again. We ask, and think the question may be propounded with some feelings of triumph, does the above account give any just evidence that the "great Star of the west has fallen?"

The Editor of the "New Berlin, Pa. Times," says, "last Tuesday we saw one of the 'universal yankee nation,' with a waggon load of tomb-stones, at Selinsgrove. They were finished and ornamented, and the purchaser had but to furnish an epitaph, which the pedlar inscribed upon the stone, with an expedition that was truly surprising—He has found this to be quite a profitable business." No doubt.

A correspondence occurred between BOLIVAR and MR. CLAY in 1828. BOLIVAR addressed to Mr. CLAY a letter of thanks for "the incomparable services" he had rendered to "all America, Colombia, and himself," by "sustaining their cause with a sublime enthusiasm." In his reply, Mr. CLAY tells BOLIVAR that he feels it his duty to inform him of "the ambitious designs" imputed to him, and to add, that he cannot allow himself to believe that the Colombian chief will "abandon the bright and glorious path which lies before him, for the bloody road, passing over the liberties of the human race, on which the vulgar crowd of tyrants and military despots have so often trodden." He expresses to him his hope, that, "preferring the true glory of our immortal WASHINGTON to the ignoble fame of the destroyer of liberty, BOLIVAR had formed the patriotic resolution of ultimately placing the freedom of Colombia upon a firm and sure foundation." We trust that this pointed admonition has had a salutary effect upon the President Liberator.

Phil. Inq.

Dissertation.—The board of directors of the *American Peace Society* has offered a reward of thirty dollars for the best dissertation on the subject of a congress of nations, for the prevention of war, which shall specify the particular object of the congress and the mode by which its stipulation may be enforced. The dissertations, accompanied with sealed papers containing the names of the several authors, with a signature of each on the envelope, to be sent, for expense to the office of *David L. Dodge*, Esq. 227, Pearl-street, New York, before the first of May next.

SUICIDE.
Our time is so short, and all our days are numbered.
How! how short, we know not: this we know.
Duty requires we calmly wait the summons.
Nor dare we stir till heaven shall give permission.
Like sentries that keep their destined stand,
And wait the appointed hour, till they're relieved.
Those only are the brave who keep their ground,
And keep it to the last. To run away
Is but a coward's trick, to run away
From this world's ills, that at the very worst
Will soon blow o'er, thinking to mend ourselves.
By boldly venturing on a world unknown,
By plunging headlong in the dark, to meet
No frenzy half so desperate as this. **BLAIR.**

Gettysburg Gymnasium.
THE semi-annual Examination of the Students of this Institution will take place on Wednesday the 24th inst. when the citizens of Gettysburg, and the public in general, are respectfully invited to attend. The exercises will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. The Classes in the Languages will be examined during the morning—those in the Sciences during the afternoon. The Summer Session will commence on the 20th of May.
Gettysburg, April 20.

REMOVAL.
GEORGE ARNOLD
WILL leave Gettysburg in the course of a short time. Those that know themselves indebted to him, may save Costs by calling on him with in TWO WEEKS, and paying the same. All Notes and Book Accounts due him will be left in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection, after that time.
April 20.

The Line of STAGES
Between Baltimore and Chambersburg, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY (Mondays excepted.)
The Line of Stages between Gettysburg and Hagerstown has again been resumed, and runs three times a week.
STOCKTON & STOKES.
April 20.

VENDUE.
WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on Thursday the 6th day of May next, at the late dwelling of FREDERICK EICHHOLTZ, in Menallen township, all the Personal Property of said deceased, to wit:
Horses, Cows, Sheep & Hogs, Wheat, Rye, Corn and Oats by the bushel; Hay by the ton; Grain in the ground; a Waggon, Ploughs, Harrows and other Farming Utensils;
STILLS & VESSELS; an eight day clock, and a great variety of **HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE.**
Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given and the terms made known by
SAM'L B. WRIGHT, Adm'r.
JOHN REX, ts
April 20.

30,000 DOLLARS!!
THE SEVENTH CLASS OF THE **UNION CANAL LOTTERY,** WILL BE DRAWN ON **Saturday the 8th of May.** Fifty-four Number Lottery—Eight Drawn Balls.
SCHEME.
1 prize of \$30,000 10 prizes of \$300
1 do 10,000 10 do 200
1 do 5,000 46 do 100
1 do 4,000 46 do 80
1 do 3,000 46 do 60
1 do 2,452 46 do 50
5 do 1,000 92 do 40
5 do 800 92 do 30
10 do 500 920 do 20
10 do 400 8780 do 10
Tickets, \$10, Halves, \$5,
Other Shares in proportion.
Chances for all the above Prizes, to be had at
CLARKSON'S
HARDWARE STORE.
Gettysburg, April 20.

Gettysburg Guards!
YOU will parade, at your usual place, on Saturday the 3d of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in Summer Uniform. By order,
G. ARMOR, O. S. tp
April 20.
An Appeal will be held at the house of James C. Montgomery, on the last parades, viz. 24th October, 22d February, and 3d April last.

SHERIFFALTY.
To the Independent Voters of Adams County.
FELLOW-CITIZENS:
I return my acknowledgments for the liberal support I received at the last election—and again offer myself as a candidate for the office of
SHERIFF,
at the ensuing General Election, and respectfully solicit your votes.
Your Humble Servant,
WILLIAM S. COBEAN.
April 6.

To the Voters of Adams County.
FELLOW-CITIZENS:
I offer myself again as a candidate for the office of
SHERIFF.
If I meet your approbation, I will discharge the duties with impartiality.
BERNHART GILBERT.
April 12.

Sheriff's Sale.
IN pursuance of a Writ of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Thursday the 29th of April inst. at 12 o'clock, M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg,
A certain Message, and Tract of Land,
Situate in Reading township, Adams county, beginning at stones, thence by lands of Samuel Overholtz and William Johnson, south eighty-two degrees east one hundred and four perches to a black oak, thence by said Johnson's lands, north twenty-two degrees east forty-two perches and five tenths to stones, south eighty-two degrees east eighty-eight perches to stones, thence by lands of Mary Weakly, north seven degrees west one hundred and seventy eight perches to a black oak, north twenty-four degrees east fifty eight perches to a chestnut oak, thence by lands of John Myer, south sixty five degrees west forty six perches to a black oak, north seventy one and a quarter degrees west forty six perches and five tenths to stones, southwest thirty nine perches and two tenths to a Spanish oak, thence by lands of John B. Arnold and the Calvinist burial ground south fifty two perches to a black oak, south seventy degrees west twenty six perches to stones near a gum sapling, thence by said Arnold's land south twenty three degrees east one hundred and sixty six perches to the beginning—containing one hundred and ninety seven Acres and thirty four perches neat measure, be the same more or less, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances. Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Morrison.
PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, April 16, 1830.

TAILORING.
THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the **TAILORING BUSINESS,** in all its various branches, in Middle-street, Gettysburg, in the new building owned by Peter Baizer, where all orders in his line of Business will be promptly and neatly executed.
The subscriber has made arrangements to receive the
Philadelphia & New-York FASHIONS,
through the medium of Mr. Allen Ward's Patent Protractor System of cutting Garments. He therefore flatters himself that he will be able to please all who may favor him with a call.
WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD.
Gettysburg, March 30. 6t
All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for Work, at the market prices. **W. S.**

Liberty Riflemen!
YOU will parade on the Farm of Samuel Eichelberger, on Monday the 3d of May next, at 12 o'clock, M. with arms and uniform complete.
By order, **R. SCOTT, O. S.** tp
April 13.
Mt. Pleasant Volunteers!
YOU will parade in Bonaughtown, on Monday the 3d of May next, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M. in complete uniform.
GEO. ECKENRODE, Capt. tp
April 13.
Petersburg Invincibles!
YOU will parade at the house of Mr. Moses Myers, in Petersburg, on Monday the 3d of May next, in complete uniform.
By order, **JONAS JOHN, O. S.** tp
April 13.

NOTICE.
THE Stockholders of the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notified that an ELECTION for FIVE MANAGERS of said road, will be held at the house of John Wolf, Innkeeper, in Cumberland county, on Monday the 2d day of May next, to serve for one year; and the Commissioners of Adams and Cumberland counties are also hereby notified to attend at the above place on said day, to choose THREE MANAGERS, on behalf of the Commonwealth, to serve for the like period.
By order of the Board,
SAM'L WOODBURN, Sec'y. 3t
April 6.

NEW DRUG STORE.
DOC. J. GILBERT.
BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened an
APOTHECARY SHOP
AND
DRUG STORE,
in Baltimore Street, a few doors South of Mr. James Gourley's Tavern, Gettysburg. He has now on hands, and will always keep, an assortment of genuine
Drugs & Medicines,
PAINTS & DYE-STUFFS; which he will dispose of at reasonable prices. He also has on hand a supply of
SWAIM'S PANACEA; an article highly recommended in diseases of the Skin and Liver, General Debility, Rheumatism, King's Evil, &c. He has, also, an assortment of
BULL'S PATENT HINGE & PIVOT TRUSS,
which is decidedly the best instrument that has ever been offered to the public, for the cure of Hernia or Rupture. Perfect cures have been effected by this instrument, in persons of an advanced age.
Dr. GILBERT will also attend to the practice of the various branches of his profession.
March 2. 605t

DOCTOR H. SMYSER
BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Gettysburg and its neighborhood, that he has recently purchased from JOHN HERSH, Jr. his entire Stock of
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
Paints & Dye-Stuffs,
and intends continuing the Drug Business in the same stand for the present. He will endeavor to keep constantly on hands a complete assortment of genuine articles in the above line, and at reasonable prices; and invites the old Customers of the Establishment, and the Public generally, to give him a call.
He has also obtained the agency for the sale of
BOOKS
AND
STATIONARY,
and will keep always on hands,
School and Miscellaneous Books, &c. &c.
DOCT. SMYSER will also continue the practice of Medicine, and may be consulted at all times, either at his Drug Store, or residence in the house formerly occupied by Doct. James H. Miller. He begs leave to add, that he will, at all times, be ready to give the necessary advice and instructions, with such medicines as may be purchased at his Drug-store, without additional charges.
Gettysburg, Sept. 15. 1f
FOR SALE, AS ABOVE,
A Salve for Inflamed Eyes;
A specific cure. If a radical cure is not performed, no charge will be made.
ATTENTION!
TAKE Notice that an ELECTION will be held on Monday the 3d of May next, at the house of James Gourley, in Gettysburg, between the hours of 10, A. M. and 6, P. M. to elect ONE CAPTAIN for the Gettysburg Troop, in room of Capt. McLaughy, resigned.
Also, at the same time and place, will be elected, ONE 1ST LIEUTENANT for the Gettysburg Guards, in room of Lieut. R. S. King, removed.
Swords and Pistols will be delivered to the members of the Troop, on the day of the election.
J. SANDERS, Brig. Insp. te
April 20.
Mt. Pleasant Riflemen!
YOU will parade at the house of John Barrett, on Monday the 3d of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in complete uniform.
G. COWNOVER, Capt. 1d
April 20.
N. B. The Rifles, it is expected, will be delivered on that day.

DRUG WAREHOUSE.
No. 107, Market street below Third, PHILADELPHIA.
JOSHUA C. JENNINS has just received, in addition to his former stock, an extensive assortment of **Fresh Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dyes, Spices, &c.** which will be sold at reduced prices.
The orders of distant Merchants, Druggists & Physicians, will be thankfully received, and executed with neatness and despatch.
3rd mo. 30th, 1830.

BRIGADE ORDERS!
THE Enrolled Militia of the 2d Brigade, 5th Division, Pennsylvania Militia, are required to be paraded and trained, as follows, viz:
IN COMPANIES, on Monday the 3d of May next, at such places as their Commanding Officers may direct.
IN BATTALIONS, as follows, viz:
The 1st Battalion of the 90th Regiment, on Monday the 10th; the 2d Battalion of do. on Tuesday the 11th.—The 1st Battalion of the 89th Regiment, on Wednesday the 12th; the 2d Battalion of do. on Thursday the 13th.—The 1st Battalion of the 80th Regiment, on Friday the 14th; and the 2d Battalion of do. on Saturday the 15th of May next—unless the Commanding Officers should direct Regimental Trainings instead thereof.
Volunteer Companies may attach themselves to which of the above Battalions they may find most convenient, and parade with such for inspection.
Appeals, for the Militia, on Monday the 14th of June next—For Volunteers, on Monday the 1st of November next.
JACOB SANDERS,
Brig. Insp., 2d Brig., 5th Div., Pa. Ma. March 30. tp

The Elegant, high-bred, and full-blooded COACH HORSE Columbus,
WILL be kept for service this season, at the stable of the subscriber in York-street, Gettysburg.
For Terms, see bills.
COLUMBUS is a beautiful Sorrel, 8 years old, 16½ hands high, handsomely formed, lengthy, gay and handsome. It is a proof of his perfection, that the very competent Judges of the Exhibition of Fine Stock, at a Fair held on the Eastern shore, in the fall of 1828, admitted he was the best Stallion produced, to improve the breed of Coach horses, and those for farming purposes generally, as well on account of his breed, as his great bone, sinew, and fine form. He walks, racks, trots, and canters remarkably well. He is, in strength, form and figure, what may be conceived in the description of a first rate English Coach-horse or hunter; his eyes a large clear hazel; his movements graceful and grand.—His colts are much admired for their size, action and beauty. COLUMBUS was got by Old Columbus, who was got by the famous horse Tom, owned by Col. Beal Owings, out of a Sportsman and Kildeer mare, got by the imported horse Sportsman, formerly owned by Col. Geo. Clarke, of Green-Castle. His dam was got by Diomed, a colt of the imported Diomed, and out of a full bred Spot mare. A more detailed pedigree is deemed unnecessary, as his figure and performance are sufficient to recommend him to good judges.
JOHN ASH, Jr. 1f
March 30.

Theological Seminary
OF THE
General Synod of the Lutheran Church.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of Directors of the Theological Seminary, will convene at Gettysburg, on the evening of the 17th of May next. The examination of the Students will commence on the morning of the 18th, and the session of the Board will immediately succeed it. The Public Addresses of the Students will be delivered on the 19th; and on the preceding evening, the Graduate Address will be pronounced by the Rev. Mr. OSWALD, of York, Pa.
JOHN G. MORRIS, Secretary of the Board.
Gettysburg, March 23.
N. B. The Summer Session, which is the most suitable time for entrance, will commence on the 1st of July next. A preparatory department has been established, for the benefit of those who have not received a regular Classical education. The number of Instructors in both departments, is now three; and it is expected that a Professor of Biblical Literature will be elected by the Board at their next meeting. Price of Boarding from \$1 00 to \$1 50 per week. Tuition in the Theological department, and the use of Books in both departments, gratis.
Lectures throughout the Middle and Southern States, will confer a favor by an insertion of this notice.

MIDDLE-CREEK FACTORY.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has again taken the Establishment, formerly known as "KEAGY'S FACTORY," on Middle creek; where he will, with the greatest promptness, CARD WOOL into Rolls, or MANUFACTURE it into
Cloths, Cassinets, Blankets, & Flannels,
at prices to suit the times. As the Factory is in complete order, he assures all those who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be done in the best manner.
For the accommodation of those who live at a distance, Wool and Cloth will be received, after the 10th of May, at H. Myers' Mill, in Hamiltonban township; Col. J. Reid's Tavern, Millers-town; Joshua Delaplane's Tavern, near Taneytown; Jacob Eline's Store, near Nall's Mill; Black's Mill, on Rock creek; John W. McAllister's, and Black's Tavern, Mountjoy township; Baugher's Store, Emmittsburg; John Ash's Tavern and T. C. Miller's Store, Gettysburg; where he will attend once every two weeks to receive and deliver work.
N. B. It is requested of those who send Wool to the above places, to be particular to attach their names, and written directions, to their Wool and Stuffs, to prevent mistakes.
Price of Carding, 5 cents per pound; price of Manufacturing, as low as at any other Factory in the neighborhood.
SAMUEL ARTHUR. 1f
April 13.

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers have been appointed agents by the Rev. MATTHEW LEBIEU, to receive Proposals, from the date hereof, until the 1st day of May next, for the building of a **ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH,** in the borough of Gettysburg, of the following dimensions, viz:—The Church to be 40 feet in length, and 30 feet in breadth, outside, with a semi-circular or semi-decagon Sanctuary at the east gable end of the Church, of 7½ feet radius inside; a Steeple to be raised in front, one half thereof within the Church, of 42 feet square, and to be 65 feet in height.—The foundations of the Church, Sanctuary and Steeple, to be composed of sufficient rough stone work, and the body of the same to be of sufficient brick work, the side walls of the Church to be 22 feet from the floor, and the walls of the Sanctuary of the same height.—The roofs of the Church, Sanctuary and Steeple to be covered with pine shingles; the roof of the Steeple to be a polygon roof, and that of the Sanctuary to correspond with the shape. The Contractor will have to find all the materials, hands, &c. necessary for the erection of said Building, a plan whereof has been deposited with the Subscribers, agreeably to which the said Church will have to be built. The altar, pulpit, ornamental work, and pews, will not be included in said proposals, as they will be added after the erection of the Church. It will be required that the Contractor finish the Church, agreeably to the plan, during the ensuing summer. Persons desirous of contracting for the building of said Church, will please apply to
SAMUEL LILLY, & J. SNEERINGER, SEN. 4t
Near Conowago Church.
April 6.

Notice is hereby Given,
TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF
DANIEL FUNK,
Late of Huntington township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: Mary, intermarried with Solomon Bowers, Rebecca Funk, Jacob Funk, Moses Funk, Daniel Funk, Joel Funk, Ephraim Funk, Benjamin Funk, & Ann, intermarried with Anthony Deardorff—that an
INQUEST
will be held on Friday the 7th of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, on a certain Tract of Land, situate in Huntington township, aforesaid, adjoining lands of Jacob Funk, Peter Snyder, M. Funk and others, containing 150 Acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, to make partition thereof to and among all the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of partition at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.
P. HEAGY, Sheriff. 1f
Gettysburg, April 13, 1830.